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theory the author resorts to a method of statistical correlation. He plots alongside a curve representing the fluctuations in death rates, and another curve showing the results of civil service examinations (the first introduced to indicate the condition of health and the second that of mental power), a number of other curves drawn for the purpose of indicating graphically fluctuations in business prosperity. The coincidence between the upward and downward movement of the latter curves with the first two is used by Dr. Huntington as corroborative evidence for his thesis that ill health precedes and is one of the main causes of financial depressions. The author shifts in his diagrams the New York clearing house transactions line three years to the left, the price of commodities and the national bank deposits line four years to the left and the immigration line five years to the left. There is no reason why the lag should be as it appears, and the shifting has been done in each case obviously after the writer has found that but for such shifting there would be little coincidence between the curves. The procedure certainly does not add to the convincingness of Dr. Huntington's statistical proofs.

Taken as a whole the book is intensely interesting and full of valuable suggestions; it should not be overlooked by any student of the causes of human progress and of economic and social conditions in different parts of the world.

SIMON LITMAN.

University of Illinois.

NEW BOOKS

BARKER, J. E. *Modern Germany. Its rise, growth, downfall, and future.* Sixth edition, entirely rewritten and very greatly enlarged. (New York: Dutton. 1919. Pp. ix, 496. \$6.)

BAUERLEIN, G. W. *The book of New Orleans and the industrial South.* (Kansas City, Mo.: Ferry-Hanly Advertising Co., 1120 Walnut St. 1919. Pp. 63. \$1.)

BOND, B. W., JR. *The quit-rent system in the American colonies.* (New Haven: Yale Univ. Press. 1919. \$3.)

This careful study of the aristocratic, feudal features of our colonial land system illustrates anew the truth that here in America as elsewhere free institutions are the result of gradual evolution. The book shows that instead of land being free in this country from the first, as is often loosely asserted, the fact is that nowhere in the British colonies outside of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, was there an acre of land that was not held of a lord,

either the king or one or more proprietors; even in the Puritan colonies feudal obligations had a place in certain individual cases and in the relations to the crown; and quit-rents were demanded down to the eve of the Revolution. Professor Charles M. Andrews, in a brief introduction to the volume, suggests that the prospect of revenues from quit-rents explains the zeal of various British nobles for a century and a half to acquire landed estates in the American wilderness. These dues had a deterrent effect on land speculation, and, in some instances, particularly in Maryland, on settlement.

Professor Bond also throws fresh light on the origins of the Revolution by showing that irritation over the quit-rents was another one of the causes of discontent that led to the revolt. These feudal charges represented an outside control that was blocking progress. In Professor Andrews' words, "the quit-rent in the domain of real property, like the royal prerogative in the field of government and the navigation acts in the field of commerce, was an obstacle to complete colonial independence." Had the crown succeeded in obtaining an independent income from quit-rents, imperial control would have been so strengthened as to have made a revolt difficult if not impossible (p. 445).

Opposition to the quit-rents was not due to the amount of the payment except where large arrears had accumulated (p. 455); it was because of hostility to the principle of such a charge or discontent over the measures of enforcement. The difficulty of securing an acceptable medium of exchange during the colonial period is well brought out in the account of controversies over payment.

A well organized bibliography at the end contains a list of manuscripts and other unprinted material bearing on the subject with the places where they may be found.

AMELIA C. FORD.

BURTON, T. E. *Modern political tendencies, and the effect of the war thereon.* (Princeton, N. J.: Princeton Univ. Press. 1919. Pp. 119. \$1.25.)

CHAPMAN, S. J., editor. *Labour and capital after the war.* (New York: Macmillan. 1919. \$2.)

CLARK, E. T. *Social studies of the war.* (New York: Doran. 1919. Pp. 283. \$1.50.)

CLEVELAND, F. A. and SCHAFER, J. *Democracy in reconstruction.* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1919. Pp. 491. \$2.50.)

A symposium on the general subject of reconstruction in the United States makes up this volume. There is presented a comprehensive survey of the political, social, and economic problems of the readjustment period. The several problems are discussed under the following heads: I, Ideals of Democracy; II, Institutions of Democracy; III, After-War Social Problems; IV, After-War Labor Problems; V, After-War Transportation Problems; VI, After-War Political Problems. Under the appropriate divisions are treated such subjects as democracy and private property, child welfare, so-

cial insurance, industrial relations, unemployment, transportation and commerce, public health, and political readjustment. More than a score of authorities have contributed to the discussion.

Readjustments occasioned by the war are sketched in many of the articles. In this respect the authors have duplicated information already presented in other works on reconstruction, but there is ample justification in the intimate relation that exists between war conditions and the problems of reconstruction. Moreover, the major part of the volume is devoted to reconstruction. The whole discussion is prefaced with a suggestive historical survey of political, social, and economic developments in the United States.

The book is open to criticism at some points. In discussing the suggestion for a general distribution of wealth among the masses the contributor states: "If such a plan offered any hope in solving this problem it would have been adopted centuries ago," and "The division of wealth or rise in salaries will not make us richer or happier" (p. 257). The assumption here seems to be that any scheme of social reform that has not already been tried offers no relief. The author fails to recognize that, first, in early organizations of human society such a general distribution of wealth existed and, second, that the dynamic forces of social evolution often introduce changes hitherto unknown. If the division of wealth or rise in salaries will not make humanity richer or happier it is difficult to understand the psychology that underlies present social unrest or to comprehend the necessity of thrift which the author declares to be the lever of social progress. The space devoted to the discussion of after-war labor problems seems to be too brief. Long before hostilities ceased it was generally conceded that the labor problem would constitute the most serious question of the reconstruction period, and subsequent developments have substantiated this opinion.

GORDON S. WATKINS.

ESAREY, L. *A history of Indiana*. Vol. I, *From its exploration to 1850*. Vol. II, *From 1850 to the present*. Second edition. (Bloomington, Ind.: The author. 1919. Pp. 1142. \$8.)

Among the chapters in volume I that are of economic interest are: chapter 2, dealing with Economic Development, 1825-1835, including sections on early roads, stage lines, river navigation, and early mail service; chapter 15, Public Lands of Indiana; chapter 16, Internal Improvements, including the canals and roads; and chapter 17, Second State Bank. There is also a brief description of the Third State Bank. The volume is an original study and will be of permanent value, as the author has based his authority on contemporary newspapers and public documents. There is an interesting map showing the internal improvements in 1836.

Fox, D. R. *The decline of aristocracy in the politics of New York*. Columbia University studies in history, economics, and public law, vol. LXXXVI. (New York: Longmans. 1919. Pp. xii, 460. \$3.50.)

FRANK, G. *The politics of industry*. (New York: Century Co. 1919. Pp. 214. \$1.50.)

FRIEDMAN, E. M. *Labor and reconstruction in Europe*. (New York: Dutton. 1919. Pp. xv, 216. \$2.50.)

It is the purpose of this volume to outline the labor situation in Europe with a view to promoting in this country a clearer conception of the struggle for justice, equality of opportunity, and social responsibility that is going on in the Old World. No definite policy and no scheme of reform is advocated, and in the interest of preserving the original point of view the author quotes directly and at length from primary sources. The labor problem is recognized as the most serious one that will command the attention of the new generation.

Fully one half of the volume is devoted to a presentation of the reconstruction programs that have been advanced by different interest groups in England, especially those found in the reports of such bodies as the Whitley Committee, the Garton Foundation, the Minister of Labor, and the British Labor Party. Generous treatment is accorded also the reform measures proposed by workmen's organizations and other interests in Germany. Two of the four chapters deal exclusively with the structure and functions of reconstruction commissions and the general problems of the post-bellum period. The major thought here is that the reconstruction problem is fundamentally one of making good the wastes occasioned by the war. To this end production must be increased and consumption curtailed.

The volume is for the most part a compilation and reprint of foreign programs for reconstruction and is in no sense an original analysis of the contemporary labor situation in Europe. Persons who have read these reports in the official organs of foreign governments or in the publications of the United States Department of Labor and the Department of Commerce will find little additional information in this book. For those who have not had access to these documents, this work will prove of value.

GORDON S. WATKINS.

GILBERT, C. G. and POGUE, J. E. *The energy resources of the United States: a field for reconstruction*. Mineral industries of the United States. (Washington: Supt. Docs. 1919. Pp. 165.)

GOLDSTEIN, J. M. *Russia, her economic past and future*. (New York: Russian Information Bureau. 1919. Pp. 99. \$1.75.)

GRAF, G. E. *Die Landkarte Europas Gestern und Morgen*. (Berlin: Paul Cassirer. 1919. Pp. 271.)

HAYNES, F. E. *James Baird Weaver*. (Iowa City: State Historical Society. 1919. Pp. xv, 494. \$2.)

HENDRICK, B. J. *The age of big business: a chronicle of the captains of industry*. Chronicles of America series, vol. XXXIX. (New Haven: Yale Univ. Press. 1919. Pp. x, 196.)

- HOBSON, E. G. *Educational legislation and administration in the state of New York from 1777 to 1850*. Supplementary educational monographs published in conjunction with the *School Review and the Elementary School Journal*, vol. III, no. 1. (Chicago: Univ. Chicago Press. 1919. Pp. 267.)
- JASTROW, M., JR. *Zionism and the future of Palestine. The fallacies and dangers of political Zionism*. (New York: Macmillan. 1919. Pp. xix, 159. \$1.25.)
Distinguishes between the three movements, religious, economic, and political, and is critical of the latter. Opposed to the segregation of the Jews as a nationalistic unit in any country.
- JAVAL, H. *Graphiques comparés des rentes françaises de 1798 à 1918*. (Paris: Alcan. 1919. 2.50 fr.)
- KELLOGG, V. *Germany in the war and after*. (New York: Macmillan. 1919. Pp. 101. \$1.)
Contains a chapter on "What the blockade did to food."
- KOHLER, M. J. *An important European mission to investigate American immigration conditions and John Quincy Adams' relation thereto (1817-1818)*. Reprinted from *Deutsch-Amerikanische Geschichtsblätter, Jahrbuch der Deutsch-Amerikanischen Historischen Gesellschaft von Illinois*, Jahrgang 1917. (New York: Baker & Taylor. 1919. Pp. 27.)
- LABRY, R. *L'industrie russe et la révolution*. (Paris: Payot. 1919. 4.50 fr.)
- McLAREN, A. D. *Germanism from within*. New and revised edition. (New York: Dutton. 1919. Pp. 383. \$5.)
- McLEAN, J. *One hundred years in Illinois (1818-1918). An account of the development of Illinois in the first century of her statehood*. (Chicago: Peterson Linotyping Co. 1919. Pp. 298.)
- McMASTER, J. B. *Life and times of Stephen Girard: mariner and merchant*. (Philadelphia: Lippincott. 1918. Pp. 468; 481. \$5.)
- MERCER, J. K. *Ohio legislative history, 1913-1917: administrations of governors James M. Cox, 1913-1914; Frank B. Willis, 1915-1916; James M. Cox, 1917-1918*. (Columbus, O.: Department of State. 1918. Pp. 712.)
- MEYER, H. H. B., compiler. *Select list of references on economic reconstruction, including reports of the British Ministry of Reconstruction*. (Washington: Library of Congress, Division of Bibliography. 1919. Pp. 47.)
- MORRIS, D. B. *The Stirling Merchant Guild and Life of John Cowane*. (Stirling, Eng.: Jameston and Munro. 1919. Pp. 367. 7s. 6d.)
- MOUNIER, A. *Les faits et la doctrine économique en Espagne sous Philippe V, Gerónimo de Uztariz, 1670-1732*. (Bordeaux: Cadoret. 1919. Pp. 302.)

- O'BRIEN, G. *The economic history of Ireland in the eighteenth century*. (London: Maunsel. 1919.)
- PAGE, W., editor. *Commerce and industry*. Vol. I, *A historical review of economic conditions of the British Empire from the Peace of Paris in 1815 to the Declaration of War in 1914, based on parliamentary debates*. Vol. II, *Statistical tables*. (London: Constable. 1919. 32s.; 24s.)
- POMMEREUIL, R. *La guerre économique 1914-1918*. (Poitiers: Oudin. 1919. Pp. 444.)
- PRATO, G. *Riflessi storici della economia di guerra*. (Bari: Gius. Laterza & Figli. 1919. Pp. 226.)
- PRIMORAC, V. *La question Yougo-Slave, étude historique, économique et sociale*. (Paris: Yougoslavia. 1918. Pp. 302.)
- PUPIN, R. *Richesse privée et finances françaises avant, pendant et après la guerre*. (Paris: Delagrave. 1919.)
- SANTIBANEZ, E. *Geografía comercial de las naciones latino americanas*. (New York: Appleton. 1919. Pp. 263. \$1.50.)
- SLOANE, W. M. *The powers and aims of western democracy*. (New York: Scribner's Sons. 1919. Pp. vii, 489. \$3.50.)
- STIÉNON, C. *Anvers et l'avenir de l'entente: de l'influence prépondérante des moyens de transport dans la lutte économique*. (Paris: Nouvelle Librairie Française. 1918.)
- SWEM, E. G. *A bibliography of Virginia*. Part III, *The acts and the journals of the General Assembly of the Colony, 1619-1776*. Bulletin of the Virginia State Library, vol. XII, nos. 1, 2. (Richmond, Va.: State Library. 1919. Pp. 71.)
- DE TARLÉ, A. *La préparation de la lutte économique par l'Allemagne*. (Paris: Payot. 1919.)
- VANDERLIP, F. A. *What happened to Europe*. (New York: Macmillan. 1919. Pp. xviii, 188. \$1.25.)
- WADE, C. G. *Australia: problems and prospects*. (New York: Oxford Univ. Press. 1919. Pp. 111. \$2.)
- WILLARD, J. F. *The Union Colony at Greeley, Colorado, 1869-1871*. University of Colorado historical collections, Colony series, vol. I. (Boulder: The University. 1918. Pp. xxxii, 412. \$3.)
- Annuaire financier des valeurs régionales du Dauphiné et de la Savoie*. (Grenoble: J. Rey. 1919.)
- Banca Commerciale Italiana. Cenni statistici sul movimento economico dell'Italia*. Vols. 11 and 12. (Milan: Banca Commerciale Italiana. 1918. Pp. 1,083 and 619.)
- Canada. Economic position and plans for development*. (New York: Guaranty Trust Company. 1919. Pp. 30.)

Cuba. Review of commercial, industrial, and economic conditions in 1919. (New York: National City Bank. 1919. Pp. 28.)

Interim report of the European commission of the National Industrial Conference Board, July, 1919. (Boston: The Board, 15 Beacon St. 1919. Pp. 34.)

International reconstruction. The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, vol. LXXXIV, no. 173. (Philadelphia: The Academy. July, 1919. Pp. 223. \$1.)

The international year book for the year 1918. (New York: Dodd, Mead. 1919. Pp. 800. \$6.)

Japan yearbook. Complete cyclopedia of general information and statistics on Japan and Japanese territories for the year 1918. (Tokio. 1918. Pp. 785.)

Latin-American yearbook for 1919. (New York: Criterion Newspaper Syndicate. 1919. \$3.)

The world tomorrow. An analysis of the economic relations of the peace era, as they affect the world at large. (New York: Mechanics and Metals National Bank. 1919. Pp. 84.)

Agriculture, Mining, Forestry, and Fisheries

Effects of the Great War upon Agriculture in the United States and Great Britain. By BENJAMIN H. HIBBARD. No. 11 of Preliminary Economic Studies of the War, Division of Economics and History, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. (New York: Oxford University Press. 1919. Pp. ix, 225.)

The keynote of this interesting study is struck in the first sentence of the editor's preface: "Never before in the history of war has the food question played so large a part as in the present world war," and in the later observation, "here, as in Great Britain, the measures were of two kinds, the stimulation of production and conservation in consumption." Professor Hibbard addresses himself to the task of explaining how the exigent character of this food problem affected the agriculture of America and England from the autumn of 1914 to the summer of 1918. In doing so he presents, first, a condensed descriptive and statistical account of the more important lines of American agricultural production before and during the war. This occupies sixty-seven pages, and is followed by an eighty-two page general account of governmental activities toward the stimulation of farm production, the improvement of market agencies, and methods of food control. The remaining fourteen and one half pages of part I are devoted to an